

FROM WASHINGTON.
The Last Passage of the Vicksburg
Batteries.

OFFICIAL REPORT BY ADMIRAL PORTER.
Indicted Official Conspirators.
THE PRIZE PETERHOFF QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 23, 1863.
ADMIRAL PORTER'S REPORT OF THE RUNNING
OF THE VICKSBURG BATTERIES.
The Navy Department received in to-day's mail
Admiral Porter's report concerning the running
of the Vicksburg batteries, on the 6th inst., by a fleet
of gunboats and transports, led by the Benton. In
most respects it has been anticipated by the accounts
already published. Admiral Porter says that al-
though the fleet was two hours and a half under
fire, all his gunboats were ready for service within
half an hour after they had passed through the pro-
tected ordeal of fire; that not a man was killed, and
only eight wounded; that not a single transport, the
Forest Queen, injured. Admiral Porter, at the end of his
report, raises the vexed question of the Indiana.
He found her ashore and very much shattered.
One of her 11-inch guns was burst, and the other
had been thrown overboard. Her two 9-inch guns
had been carried away by the Rebels.
THE POSITION OF MILITARY GOVERNOR.
The report that Daniel R. Goodloe has been
appointed Military Governor of North Carolina,
vice Edward Stanley, resigned, in consequence of
his disapproval of the President's Proclamation of
Freedom, is premature. Were the appointment to
be made to-day, Mr. Goodloe would probably
receive it; but it is understood that Secretary Stan-
ley looks upon Military Governors as being not only
officers unknown to the law, whose existence Con-
gress neglected to recognize, although a bill for the
purpose was before it for months, but also as em-
barrassing to the military authorities and a constant
source of quarrels and difficulties. The President is
believed to hold a different opinion, but for the
present defers to the views of his War Minister.
MINISTER TO BOLIVIA.
Mr. A. A. Hall of Nashville, Tenn., has been
recommended by Gov. Andrew Johnson, upon
the recommendation of Mr. Seward, as
THE CONSUL-GENERALSHIP AT HAVANA.
Hon. Perry, our present Secretary of Legation
at Madrid, has been offered the Consul-Generalship
at Havana, but has declined to accept the appoint-
ment.
DECISION RELATIVE TO CERTAIN THREADS.
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has de-
cided in answer to a question touching the liability
of Messrs. Holden and Watts of New-York to the
ad valorem manufacturers' duty of three per cent on
the amount of their sales of sized or bleached wrap-
ping cotton thread, twine, or cord, that they are li-
able, their liability not being affected by the fact that
the twine, cord, or thread has previously been as-
sessed and has paid a tax in its raw state.
THE CONSPIRATORS INDICTED.
Robert Wilson, a clerk in the Interior Depart-
ment, and Thornton Smith, a resident of this city,
are two of those who have been indicted for a con-
spiracy to effect the escape of prisoners in the Old
Capitol. The presentments will probably be made
to-morrow or next day.
THE PRIZE PETERHOFF QUESTION.
The Peterhoff question was not discussed at the
Cabinet meeting to-day. Mr. Seward being out of
town. It is expected that he will return in season
for its consideration on Friday. It is not known
that any member of the Cabinet agrees with him in
his views against opening the Peterhoff mail, or in
favor of interference with the Court.
PRE-EMPTIONS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
It having been represented to the Commissioner
of the General Land Office that preemption claimants
in the Vancouver Land District, will be greatly
benefited by a short visit of the Land Officers to the
Walla Walla Valley, to receive proofs of settlers,
the Commissioner has issued orders to those officers
to visit the Valley for not exceeding one month, for
the purpose indicated, provided the expenses of
their visit be born by the claimants and not by the
Treasury.
SANITARY CONDITION OF THE ARMIES OF THE
WEST.
Mr. Fred. Law Olmsted, General Secretary of the
Sanitary Commission, and Medical Inspector Vollum,
have returned from a visit to the Armies of the West
at Murfreesboro, Memphis, Vicksburg, &c., having
been absent two months. They report the sanitary
condition of the troops as excellent, and their pro-
visions and hospital stores as abundant and of good
quality.
THE 15-INCH DAHLGREN GUN.
About a year ago Col. Dahlgren of the Russian Ar-
tillery was sent to our Government to the colony
to examine our guns in gunnery. This Colonel,
after visiting the arsenal of the Dahlgren 15-inch gun,
asserted that a charge of powder was scarcely suf-
ficient for a ball of half the weight of that used, and
predicted that on this account results would not
answer expectations. The Russian Colonel's
prophecy was brought to mind during the attack on
Charleston, where the 15-inch guns did not do the
service which was hoped from them by the Govern-
ment and the officers of the Navy.
To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 22, 1863.
DEPOT FOR THE NORTHERN CENTRAL PENNSY-
LVANIA RAILROAD.
The Northern Central Pennsylvania Railroad has
purchased of the Calton Company a portion of their
real estate in East Baltimore for a depot at that
point. The Government is negotiating with the
Calton Company for a sufficient quantity of land to
construct a building for an ordnance department.
FOR PORT ROYAL AND THE GULF SQUADRON.
The Bermuda, N. S. Sully, steamer will leave
Philadelphia for Port Royal and the Gulf Squadron.
ARRIVAL OF THE TENTH MAINE.
The 10th Maine Regiment has arrived here, hav-
ing been mustered out of the service.
THE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY POLICE IN
KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.
It is understood that upon representations made to
the War Department from unquestionable authority,
a mixed commission of military officers and civilians
has been appointed by the Secretary of War to pro-
ceed at once to the West to examine into the opera-
tions of the army police in Tennessee and Kentucky,
and report to the War Department.

New-York Tribune.

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THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

Expedition along the Coast to Break Up
the Evasion and Violation of the
Blockade—Destruction of a Sloop and
Schooner—A Sharp Engagement with
Guerrillas—Violation of our Flag of
Truce—Bombardment of Gadsden Point
in Retaliation—Capture and Destruction
of the Rebel Schooner Onward—
Half a Dozen More, Blockade Run-
ners Captured.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 28, 1863.
The Navy Department has received dispatches
from Acting Rear Admiral Bayley, commanding the
Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron, dated Key
West, April 21, from which it appears that he di-
rected Lieut. Commanding English to proceed on
the gunboat Sagamore, accompanied by the two
armed launches of that vessel, to Cedar Keys, there
to arrange the details of a boat expedition under the
immediate command of Lieut. Commanding Mc-
Cauley, for the purpose of scouring the coast be-
tween the Suwannee River and the Anclote Keys,
where, it was believed, that many small craft were
engaged in evading and violating the blockade.
A launch and cutter from the Sagamore, and
others from the Fort Henry, together with an am-
bulance boat, were added to the force, and the whole
proceeded direct to Bayport, while the Sagamore re-
mained in the offing to prevent the escape of the
Rebel vessels. The main object of the expedition,
notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, was
handsomely accomplished. The sloop Helen of
Crystal River, loaded with corn, was burned, and
then the boats made a movement toward a large
schooner at anchor inside, loaded with cotton, said
to amount to 300 bales; but were arrested by the
fire of a two-gun battery on the shore, and of a
goodly number of riflemen concealed in the woods.
A brisk engagement of half an hour ensued, and
the Rebels were driven from their guns and ride-
bits with some loss. Fortunately the enemy's aim
was so wild that their shot went mostly over the
heads of our party, and but one man was hurt on
our side, and not seriously. This little action
seems to have been conducted with coolness and
judgment, and to have been fought with spirit and
bravery.
Meanwhile the Rebels had set fire to the
schooners, and the engagement was continued on
our side by shelling the woods until all possibility of
their extinguishing the flames had disappeared.
As several of our objects had been accomplished,
and as our gunboats had been disabled, and as the
pilots gave warning, the tide soon left the boats
high and dry, they retired beyond the range of
the battery, and waited there until the waste of the
schooner fell and the vessel herself had entirely
burnt to the water's edge.
The expedition then proceeded to the Chusa-
bowitzia River, thence to Crystal River, and thence
to the Homosassa, the Withlacoochee and the Wa-
kulla; but the vessels were so much delayed by head
winds and currents, and by the sluggishness of one
of the Canamoes, that they necessarily made but
slow progress, making only 75 miles in five days.
Consequently, the news of their coming preceded
them, and of course nothing was found within their
reach along the coast. The same causes prevented
their effecting a surprise on extending their opera-
tions to the Suwannee River.
Master John Sherrill, commanding the Bark Ro-
beck, makes report of an unfortunate affair in which
Acting Master James Folger and the launch's crew
of 11 men were engaged, and which resulted in the
death of two men, viz: Thomas King and Ralph B.
Snow, and the wounding of six. It seems that
Sherrill, having heard that a vessel was loading with
cotton at St. Andrew's Bay, sent up his launch and
crew to reconnoiter. For some reason, Folger, in
charge of the party, made a landing. The boat's
crew were fired upon by a large guerrilla force,
with fatal effect, and barely escaping with their
lives, Folger himself paying dearly for his incau-
tiousness. As the report shows, the landing was ill-
advised.
There is official confirmation of the report that our
flags of truce were violated at Gadsden Point, Fla.,
by Rebels clothed in female apparel, with blackened
faces.
The Bearguard and Johanna the next day were
sent as near the battery as possible, and both vessels
commenced firing on the town, hitting some of the
houses, but what damage was done could not be
ascertained.
The schooner Onward was cut out in October
River by the boats of the United States bark
Amanda. The work was gallantly performed, with
but few casualties. The Rebels made a spirited
resistance. The expedition resulted in the destruction
of their vessel.
The bark Gen of the Sen, on April 8, captured the
English steamer Maggie Fulton, of Nassau, from
Green Turtle Bay, Abaco, while attempting to run
the blockade at Indian River Inlet, East Florida,
loaded with a general cargo.
The U. S. steamer Huntsville captured the Con-
federate sloop Minnie, with thirteen bales of cotton,
from the Oculia River, Florida, bound to Matanzas.
Acting Lieut. Commander W. C. Rogers, com-
municates the fact of the capture of the British
schooner Ascension, of and from Havana, for the
Suwannee River, with an assorted cargo. She was
taken after being fired upon several times, in a chase
of two hours.
The schooner Teresa was also captured. She
sailed under British colors.
Among other captures on the Florida coast are
the schooner Annie B., the British schooner Gipsy, and
the schooner Mattie.
The Pirate Alabama—Capture of the Ship
Morning Star.
The British brig Ocean Pearl of Windsor, N. S.,
Capt. Dexter, from Ponce, Porto Rico, 16th instant,
with sugar to D. R. De Wolf, arrived here on Tues-
day. She left the bark Warren, for Baltimore 7 days,
and brig Sarah Bernice, for Baltimore 2 days. Capt.
Dexter reports: The Confederate steamer Alabama
arrived off the harbor of Ponce on the evening of the
7th inst., and sent a schooner tender into port for
food and coal, and was supplied by the Spanish
authorities. She sailed the same night.
The bark Gen. Cobb of Boston, Capt. Haskell,
Palermo, Feb. 20, and Gibraltar, March 22, fruit, F.
Berthoud & Co., arrived on Tuesday reports: On the
8th inst., lat. 32° 07', lon. 39° 15', was boarded by a
boat from the ship Morning Star of Boston, from
Calcutta for London, who reported that she had
been captured by the Confederate steamer Alabama
in lat. 2° north, and released after giving bonds to
the amount of \$20,000.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Cavalry Expedition of Gen. Stoneman.
From Our Special Correspondent.
HARRISBURG, CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE
POTOMAC, Wednesday, April 23, 1863.
It was proposed during the past winter to collect
the cavalry force of the Army of the Potomac from
the different divisions to which they were detailed,
and concentrate them under one leader. Gen.
Hooker, with the Napoleonic knowledge of men
which he has shown in the selection of subordinates,
nominated Gen. Stoneman for the position, an officer
who, from natural aptitude and long experience in
the Western Territories, is acknowledged to possess
no superior in the army. The design was speedily
carried out. Pleasanton, Averill, Gregg, Buford,
with their forces, at a given time, under his com-
mand, were ordered to assemble at the headquarters
of the corps, who had aided their dignity with long
trains of body-guards, were reduced to stunted-limbed
potentates of twenty; division generals were re-
solutely curtailed to six; and brigadiers, poor
fellows, were vouchsafed but three to act as order-
lies and run their errands.
A review by the President was held early during
the present month of this splendid body of men, and
on the 13th inst. a large portion of them started,
with two batteries of artillery under Major Robert-
son, upon a secret expedition, bearing with hope
and pride of the magnificent organization to which
they were attached. To the regulars, Gen. Stoneman
urged that they should proceed with regularity, and
that they should be known to the enemy as the
cavalry of the Potomac. To the latter, he urged the
unparalleled efficiency which several
of them had attained, and hoped much from their
evolution. The press has properly long been silent
upon this undertaking, but a Philadelphia paper
having impatiently divulged certain of its move-
ments, reference is no longer necessary. Its definite
object was known, but to very few, this was
subject to the modification of circumstances, and of
information received. No wagons were used, beyond
a few ambulances. Pack mules carried the
supplies, and mud was no obstacle. On Thursday
Gen. Stoneman arrived at Beverly Ford, accom-
panied by Averill's Division; Gregg lay
behind him. Buford with the regulars, and
Kosciusko's Lancers were lower down, at Rappahannock
Bridge, while Col. Davis, with a brigade, was
ordered on Tuesday evening to cross at Freeman's
Ford the following morning at daylight, drive the
enemy from their rifle-pits, move down and do the
same from Beverly Ford, thus clearing the way
for Averill, Gregg, and the Commanding General.
Buford was at a given time to effect his own
crossing. Col. Davis commenced his march at 11
p. m., but darkness and a furious rain retarded his
object until 9 a. m. on Wednesday. Passing Free-
man's Ford without interruption, he proceeded on
to Hazel River, captured eight men at Millard Mills
Ford, and then, to reach Beverly Ford, he was
opposed by two squadrons of 200 men each, with two
squadrons from the 8th New-York and 34 Indiana
under Major Pope, covering his right flank. The
latter squadron being subsequently directed to move
on the Ford and capture the enemy in their rifle-
pits, found they had escaped, and were then pushed
as skirmishers into the woods in the rear. The
Rappahannock swelling rapidly, and so cutting off
Gen. Stoneman's retreat, he was forced to cross
before doing so the river became unfordable. By the
misconduct of an orderly, the skirmishing squad-
ron of the 34 Indiana retired too late, and lost
a Lieutenant, with 19 men, as prisoners. During
a lull of the subsequent series of storms, Col. Da-
vis moved his brigade to Liberty, thence to the
Hills, and then to the country to Hazel River. Little
Warrenton, Orleans, and Salem, killing 4 of
the enemy, wounding 21, with an officer
and 30 horses, and losing himself but one Lieuten-
ant, slightly wounded. Previous to his march on
Tuesday, he had detached two squadrons of the
8th Illinois, under Capt. Farnsworth, to Warrenton
and White Sulphur Springs. The 8th Illinois, some
of the 4th Virginia from the former place,
killing, wounding, and capturing 11. The 1st Rhode
Island rendered gallant and effective service with
the other regiments under Col. Davis, and the con-
duct of the whole brigade received high commenda-
tion. Any crossing of the Rappahannock has since
been utterly out of the question.
Even the small creeks throughout the neighbor-
hood have been at times too swollen for passage,
and communication could only be kept open by
swimming. After waiting at various points for an
abatement of the waters, we arrived here, by way
of Warrenton, on the 22d inst., for supplies, which,
through the timely disposition of the General and
his Quartermaster, and the Commissary, Lieut. Col.
Sawelle and Austin, met us at the moment of ar-
rival. Such punctuality has been hitherto almost un-
heard of, but constant practice has rendered every
department of the army now comparatively perfect
in its details.
We shall doubtless move at the earliest practicable
moment, but probably with less plan than the enemy
has become accustomed to. We are aware of their
positions, and prepared a reception. Information
received here is naturally more to be trusted
than that gained at Falmouth. It is to be hoped,
therefore, that Gen. Stoneman will be allowed to
use his own judgment, and not be fettered with
orders issued solely upon advice received in that
neighborhood. Those acquainted with the manage-
ment of large armies are aware that Generals often
receive orders based upon suppositions contrary to
their positive knowledge, and such disaster ensues.
We have already verified the defective information
sometimes obtained at Falmouth. Fitzhugh Lee
was supposed to have been at Culpepper Court-House.
On the contrary, we find he was far to the north,
in Loudoun County. Had we known this,
timely dispositions would have been made to
cut him off. He quickly crossed the Rappahannock
at a point far above, and is now to the south of us.
A "reliable gentleman," of great intelligence and
respectability, has lately arrived within our lines.
He estimates the Confederate army, with its new
conscriptees, at 60,000 men, and considers the
force near Falmouth still very formidable,
confirming the balloon reconnaissance of thirty
miles of camp along the railroad between that
place and Richmond.
LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.
A Rebel Victory Claimed at Birmingham.
Miss.—Rebel Loss One Killed and
Twenty Wounded—Defeat of the Rebel
Gen. Rody near East Tusculum—De-
struction of Rebel Property at McMinn-
ville—Occupation of Fauquier County,
Va., by Union Forces 20,000 to 30,000
Strong—Movements of Union Forces in
South Carolina.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 28, 1863.
Richmond papers of yesterday contain the follow-
ing:
OKOLONA, April 25.—Our cavalry engaged the
enemy yesterday at Birmingham. The fight lasted
two hours and a half. The enemy were completely
routed, with 15 killed and a large number wounded.
Col. Hatch of the 25th Iowa was seen to fall from
his horse, which ran into our lines, and was cap-
tured. Our loss was one killed and 20 wounded.
The destruction of a bridge prevented pursuit.
CHATTANOOGA, April 25.—Passengers by train re-
port that Gen. Dodge's Yankee force, 1,000 strong,
have advanced ten miles toward East Tusculum,
Col. Rody is fighting and retreating toward re-
constructions.
SAVANNAH, April 24.—The sloop Eagle, laden
with cotton and tobacco, outward bound, was
beset and fired in Warsaw Sound, Thursday
night, to prevent her capture by the blockade.
The crew are safe.
TULLAHOMA, April 24.—Further advices from
McMinnville represent that the enemy have de-
stroyed several bridges, burned the cotton factory,
the depot buildings, one engine and three cars, and
then retreated toward Murfreesboro.
SECOND DISPATCH.
TULLAHOMA, April 24.—The word to-day is, every-
body to the front. There is no movement there
on the part of the enemy. Our troops are in spirits,
and confident. It is not believed that the Yankees
will dare to make an attack.
Advices from Tusculum to-day state that three
regiments of Yankees are advancing. They will be
held in check by Col. Roddy with his cavalry.
THIRD DISPATCH.
TULLAHOMA, April 25.—The enemy are falling
back. All is quiet in front.
The Enquirer of the 27th has the following:
THE ENEMY IN FAUQUIER.
The enemy have occupied the County of Fauquier
in large force—it is reported from 20,000 to 30,000.
They are said to have 15,000 infantry and 6,000
cavalry.
Their infantry camp was at last accounts on the
Orange and Alexandria Railroad, below the War-
renton Junction, and their cavalry picket the Rap-
pahannock. It is reported that a small force of the
enemy made a dash up to Washington, Rappahan-
nock County, but that is not certain. Skirmishing
along the river was daily taking place.
The Enquirer, relative to affairs in South Caro-
lina, says:
There are some indications that the Yankees are
moving in South Carolina. It is supposed that their
intention is to make a raid in the vicinity of Coosa-
watchie, probably to attempt to destroy the railroad
between Savannah and Charleston.
The Fredericksburg correspondent of The Rich-
mond Dispatch, writes April 26:
No news here. The sun and wind to-day have
dried the roads very much. We are quiet but expect-
ant, hopeful and confident. My private opinion
still is that the Yankees are leaving.
From The Dispatch of the 24th we take the follow-
ing:
A telegram received in the city yesterday says
the Federal were advancing on the Jackson (Miss.)
and Meridian Railroad, and had burned the stone
bridge over that road.
THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.
Situation at New-Carriage, La.—Big Black
River and Rebel Preparations for its
Defense—Chagrin and Wrath of the
"Confederates" at the Success of the
Blockade-Runners—Quarrels Among
the Chivalry—The 17th Corps at Miliken's
Bend—Cost of the Canal Failure—
The Duckport Ditch—A Juvenile Hero
—Prospect of Activity.
FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.
ALBANY OF THE TENNESSEE, NEW-CARriage,
Monday, April 27, 1863.
The gunboats and transports which ran the block-
ade last Tuesday night, are still here, and it is un-
derstood more transports will soon defy the batte-
ries of Vicksburg and join this fleet. The Forest
Queen is undergoing repairs, and the damages re-
ceived from the Rebel guns will be remedied within
a few days.
Several additional regiments have marched over
here from Richmond, and we now have a consider-
able force at this point. It is supposed Gen. Grant
will remove his headquarters from Miliken's Bend
to this point during the present week or week fol-
lowing at the latest. Admiral Porter remains here
with the fleet, and seems busily occupied with
plans for the future.
What those plans are I cannot positively say, as
they are closely guarded within official breasts, but
that an expedition is contemplated up the Big Black
River, I still continue to believe. In expressing this
opinion I violate no confidence, and give the enemy
no warning or information, as it is well known he
has been prepared for and expecting us up that
stream for the past two months.
The Southern papers have announced again and
again that they were moving in that direction, and
have secured in the "Confederacy" was well pre-
pared to encounter the "invading Yankees." That
the Rebels have strongly intrenched themselves all
along the river there is little question, nor is there
that they will make a desperate effort to prevent our
investing Vicksburg completely, and so cutting off
their communication with other parts of the South.
The Confederates at Vicksburg are said to have
been exceedingly disgraced and irate at the success
of the blockade runners last Thursday night, and on
the following morning declared they had sunk all
the transports, three or four of the gunboats, and
had destroyed in the city 400 or 500 Yankees. One of
the journals in the city made some statements
which the Hourly Clerk of the Alabama, who said
but was after partially corrected the error, and said
that the Rebels have the vessel lost. After pub-
lishing the article, it reflected severely upon the ar-
tillerists, declaring that they were either asleep, in-
toxicated, or absent from their posts, and demanding
that they be dismissed in disgrace from the service
for allowing a dozen Yankee ships to pass. The
batteries and ships were incensed against the editor,
and as reported he has been challenged by half a
dozen of the "chivalry" wearing red trimmings to
their uniforms. Public opinion in the town, how-
ever, has set against them, and they are so deeply
under an elon that they have begun to quarrel
among themselves, and any number of duels and
street-fights are expected from the peculiar imbroglio.
John Logan and Quincy's divisions of the 17th
Corps are now encamped at and near Miliken's
Bend, and McArthur's division is expected there
from Providence in a day or two.
The Duckport Canal, five miles above Young's
Point, of which we have heard little of late, seems
to have subsided into a minor importance. Though
the engineers say it will be a success, so far as they
intended—merely a channel through which to take
barges and small steamers to this place. They de-
clare they did not design it for the passage of gun-
boats or large transports, and since the successful
running of the blockade there seems to be little nec-
essity of the canal for that purpose.
These canals, including that opposite Vicksburg,
the one on Lake Providence, and the cutting a Yazoo
Pass, have proved expensive experiments, as I am
informed by an attaché of the Quartermaster's De-
partment, that they will cost the Government fully
\$5,000,000.
The weather here is still very pleasant, though be-
coming oppressively warm again, and next month
we may look for a torrid temperature, myriads of
mosquitoes, clouds of gnats, flies, and every variety
of noxious insect, which, with the wretched ac-
commodations and miserable fare of the Army, will
no longer render this the most delightful of places
to spend a week's time at most.
We have here a little fellow named John Perry,
only thirteen years old, of Buffalo, New-York, who
ran the blockade last week on the Henry Clay
barges and small steamers to this place. They de-
clare they did not design it for the passage of gun-
boats or large transports, and since the successful
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THE EMPIRE CITY FIFTEEN MINUTES LATER, AND THE OTHERS FOLLOWING, EACH AT INTERVALS OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.

At 1:40 they were fired on by the Vicksburg batteries,
and ten minutes later a house was set on fire on the
same side by the Rebels to produce light. The Tig-
ress received fifteen shots. Her steam-pipe was
shot off; a shot passed through both her wheel-
houses, and another entered the engineer's room.
She made for the Louisiana shore and escaped. No
one is believed to have been injured.
The Empire City's tiller was shot off, and her
pilot, Alexander Evans, is reported wounded. The
Moderator received a shell in her engine room,
which wounded four men. She drifted past the bat-
teries and was further injured by musketry. The
Cheeseman took the Empire City in tow and got
through safe. The Anglo-Saxon and Horizon
received little damage. All passed the Warrenton
batteries at once, except the Cheeseman and Em-
pire City, which ran through after daylight, and
were struck several times from the batteries. The
crew of the Tigress escaped in yawls to the Louisi-
ana shore.
Intelligence from Admiral Farragut.
A VOLUNTARY PARTY SENT TO COMMUNICATE
WITH THE FLEET—COMPLETE SUCCESS OF
THE ENTERPRISE—FARRAGUT BLOCKADING
RED RIVER—THE REBELS AT PORT HUDSON
—THE ADMIRAL THINKS THEY HAVE ONLY
FOUR DAYS SUPPLIES.
FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS ERA, 16th.
We have just received the following highly in-
teresting intelligence from above, from a gentleman
fully posted about the matters of which he writes:
Much interest is felt in the fortunes of Admiral
Farragut by every loyal man in the country, and his
assured safety is a source of congratulation
among good men everywhere.
Not the least gratifying intelligence in this news
is the fact that the renowned Col. Ellet of the ram
fleet is in command of the Switzerland, with
Admiral Farragut. The Rebel papers up the river
trumped up a very ingenious theory some time ago,
by which the writers proved to their own great
satisfaction—that Col. Ellet was lost, with every
body else on board the ram Lancaster, while at-
tempting to pass the batteries at Vicksburg.
On Tuesday morning, April 14, Lieut. H. B.
Skinner and C. C. Dean of Gen. Dally's staff,
and Lieut. C. C. Dean, Quartermaster of the 30th
Massachusetts Volunteer, went up from Baton Rouge
to Port Hudson in the Richmond, they having vol-
unteered to go across the point opposite Port Hudson,
and carry dispatches from below to the Admiral,
who was to be at the mouth of False River on
Wednesday morning. Capt. Ros and Lieut. Her-
bert of the Signal Corps accompanied the expedi-
tion. During the sail up an additional mast was
put above the main topmast of the Richmond, with
a "crow's nest" in the top, from which it was pro-
posed to signal over the trees covering the point
with the Admiral, which plan proved entirely suc-
cessful.
On the morning of the 15th, Lieut. Skinner,
Dean, Tenney, and Herbert went up the levee a
couple of miles to reconnoiter. They found that
the enemy were crossing cavalry over from Port
Hudson. Returning to the Richmond, the welcome
signal guns were heard from the Hartford, whose
masts were plainly visible from the "crow's nest."
They were quickly answered by Capt. Alden, ac-
cording to a few minutes the expedition started.
Beside the Richmond, and Mr. Gabbard, Private Sec-
retary to Admiral Farragut, who came down a week
ago, and returned to the Richmond from New-Or-
leans, put in here to accompany us over. Also Mr.
Gray of the expedition. A negro was taken along as a
guide. The party was well armed, and started
about noon.
They struck the woods some two miles below
the river, embarked in two shifts, and for five miles
proceeded through the woods, and over the levee
with water to a depth ranging from three to thirty feet.
It was a novel scene. Silently they paddled through
the forest—the only noises heard were the voices of
numberless birds and the low rustling of the leaves.
Arriving near the False River, the boats were hid
through the brush, and the party waited until deep
darkness, when they started, and in a few minutes
they struck the old State Levee, following which for
a short distance, they came out into the open road
in full sight of the enemy's batteries, which were no
longer to be feared, for right ahead was the wel-
come sight of the flag-ship.
The 16th Corps, Capt. Hart, came quickly down
and took us on board. While waiting for her to
come, the enemy fired a few shells at the party,
which went harmlessly over. In a few moments
we were alongside the Admiral's ship, who gave us
a most cordial welcome. The officers vivid with each
other in making us comfortable, and eagerly asked
numberless questions about the news below.
After a good night's rest, the party, decreased by
the officers being below, early the next morning
started to a point which was a much more danger-
ous matter than going, for the enemy having divined
our intentions, had, during the night, sent a small
force over, evidently with the intention of "gob-
bling" the party; but we struck a different road
from the one we came on, and reached our boats in
safety, having encountered but one of the enemy's
pickets, who was wounded, and quickly fled on our
firing. We got back to the Richmond at
about 11 a. m., having in twenty-four hours accom-
plished an object full of importance and danger, and one
which Yankee pluck and perseverance alone could
accomplish.
The Admiral is well, and has seen considerable
service since passing the Port. He reports heavy
batteries erected at Grand Gulf, which fired on him
in going up, and coming down. There are batteries
also at Warrenton, just below Vicksburg. The ram
Switzerland is with him. He is now blockading the
mouth of Red River, down which a large amount of
the enemy's supplies come. He reports that the
Rebels have only four days' provisions at Port Hud-
son, and is of opinion that there are not more than
15,000 troops there, and that if invested it must fall
in a week's time at most.
There is no particular news from Gen. Grant.
There is a large force at the canal, opposite Vicks-
burg. The Admiral had only one man killed in
passing Port Hudson, but has lost several in the
numerous attacks he has received from the river bat-
teries.
Capt. Hart of the Albatross is well; he has had
no losses at all. Col. Ellet of "ram" fame, is in com-
mand of the Switzerland.
FROM NORTH CAROLINA.
The U. S. transport steamer Northern, Capt.
Morris, from Newbern, N. C., 25th inst., in ballast,
arrived on Tuesday. She left the transports Ellen S.
Terry, for New-York 27th.
PARRAMORSE.—Major Spaulding of 9th N. Y. Light
Blacks of 20th Penn. Capt. Tyler of 31st N. Y. S. F. Walcott, O.
Dillon, C. French, Capt. C. W. Smith, N. Y. Capt. E.
C. Gray, 30th Penn., and 20 discharged soldiers from Gen.
Foster's army.
From Newbern there was a new movement—that
of the families of Rebel soldiers and officers across
the lines. They all expected to return in less than
six months, with victory on their banners. As they
go, they take their families, their wagons, with aid and com-
fort to the enemy, a step which, of course, they are
not permitted to pursue. Gen. Foster had returned
from his expedition, bringing some 75 prisoners.
Gen. Hill, it is said, is concentrating his forces for a
dash on Newbern or Beaufort, but Foster has suffi-
cient means at his disposal to check any such under-
taking. Newbern is well intrenched, and supported
on both sides of the Neuse by forts, mounting heavy
guns, while from the river the place is commanded
by four or five gunboats. The health of the troops
has of late become somewhat impaired, the fever
prevailing to North Carolina swamps in the Spring
having broken out, but not to an alarming extent.
The Tigress was the flag-boat, and stated at 10:15.

ADVANCE OF REBELS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Occupation of Morgantown by Jenkins's
Horse Thieves.
Part of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-
road Destroyed.
FEDERAL FORCE SENT TO MEET THEM.
HARRISBURG, Tuesday, April 28, 1863.
The Rebels in considerable force have marched on
and captured Morgantown, Va., and threaten Pen-
sylvania with invasion. The force is commanded
by the Rebel General, Jenkins, and is said to be
composed of 4,000 cavalry. The Baltimore and Ohio
Railroad is destroyed between Cumberland and
Grafton.
The Rebel flag was flying from the Court-House
in Morgantown at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.
Men, women, and children are flying in all direc-
tions.
Pittsburg is thought to be in danger, though the
Cheat River not being fordable, it will probably pre-
vent the Rebels coming much further North.
This information comes from a trustworthy
source, and is dated Uniontown, Penn.
SECOND DISPATCH.
The reports from the south-western part of the
State are very contradictory owing to the excite-
ment among the inhabitants.
There seems to be no doubt that the Rebels have
taken Morgantown, and are there in force. Some
reports make them 8,000, others 4,000.
They are commanded by Gen. Jenkins, who has
made himself famous by his cavalry exploits in
Western Virginia. Union troops are in motion to
intercept him.
Artillery will be sent from here immediately and
as the authorities at Washington are fully informed
of the affair, everything will be done to drive out
the invaders. There is no great excitement on the
subject here.
BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 28, 1863.
There are many wild stories afloat here to-day of
the Rebel depredations in Western Virginia on the
line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
Information, believed to be trustworthy, states that
some guerrilla cavalry penetrated to Rowlesburg
and Altoona, Western Virginia, but were driven
off and no damage was done to the road or Govern-
ment property.
There are also reports of a Rebel force having
marched Westward, but it is believed that this
movement has been checked by our troops.
Generals Jones and Imboden in Command.
The Washington Star of Monday had the follow-
ing dispatch from Harper's Ferry:
"HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, April 27, 1863.
"We have information that the Rebel Generals
Jones and Imboden, with some force, is not said how
great, are at Moorfield, probably on their way to
New-Creek, to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio
Railroad in that vicinity again."

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

This road can now be regarded as entirely safe.
No property was taken off in the recent Rebel raid,
nor was the road injured, except a small bridge near
Oakland, which was slightly damaged, and which
is now repairing and will be ready for the passage
of the regular trains to-morrow morning. Three
trains both East and West will then be resumed on
the entire length of the road for freight and passen-
gers. Large Government forces have been moved
to all important points on the line, which guarantee
ample and permanent protection. The delay of the
prompt and regular working of the road will not ex-
ceed 24 hours.
FROM GALVESTON AND SABINE
PASS.
The Rebels Fortifying Galveston—Capture
of a Rebel Commodore.
FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS ERA, 16th.
The United States steamer Circassian, Commander
Eaton, arrived last evening on her return trip from
Galveston. She left there on the 12th, arriving at
the blockade line off Galveston on the morning of
the 14th. Found there the Beaverville, Owasco,
Inasca, Scioto, the ship A. Hopkins, and a coal brig
from New-York. The gunboat Katadine, from
New-Orleans, arrived the same day, having touched
at Sabine Pass on her way. The Rebels were ac-
tively employed in fortifying the harbor. We could
see batteries being built on the shore. A coal
steamer was being run from Fort Point to the
city, taking ordnance stores, &c., for the fortifica-
tions. Pelican Island is rapidly being placed in a
state of defense. The Rachel Seaman is stationed
at Aransas Pass.
On the morning of the 15th the Circassian pro-
ceeded to Sabine Pass, where she found the United
States steamer New-Orleans, and Capt. George
H. Moore, commanding the latter, reported that
from the one we came on, and reached our boats in
safety, having encountered but one of the enemy's
pickets, who was wounded, and quickly fled on our
firing. We got back to the Richmond at
about 11 a. m., having in twenty-four hours accom-
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